THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, August 1, 1795. Number

adelphia, April 20th, 1795.

History of England.

PROPOSALS

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Intending by Subscription,

Hume's History of England,

from the invasion of JULIUS CÆSAR, to the Revolution in 1688, with the Author's last corrections and improvements.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on a fine paper and new type, in six octavo volumes, each of which shall be embellished with an elegant engraving, executed by one of the first American artists.

II. The price per volume, to subscribers, will be one dollar and sixty-seven cents in boards, or one dollar and eighty cents neatly bound, to be paid on the delivery of each volume. To be raised to non-subscribers.

III. If a sufficient number of subscribers appear to enable the editor to go on with the work, the first volume will be published in August, and a volume every six weeks after, till the whole are published.

IV. The names of subscribers will be given in the last volume.

V. Those who subscribe for six sets, or procure six subscribers, and will be accountable for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh set gratis.

VI. It is intended by the publisher to republish *The first continuation of the History of England, from James II. to the end of the American Revolution*, that is published by the same author as the present work is published. It will be printed and executed on the same paper and type as the present, to accommodate the subscribers to the present work.

Subscriptions will be received by John [illegible], in Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given to those that have purchased Lots in the New Town laid out by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela river, to attend at said place on the 10th day of August next, to draw their Lots. For the advantage of those who build in said town, I will give the quarries of limestone, free-stone, and stone-coal free for five years.

JOHN PERRY.

July 20, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Morgan Town, on the 21st day of June last, a bay HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a black mane and tail, and the off hind foot white, paces made, trots and canters. Whoever apprehends the said Horse or brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

Morgan Town, July 8, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the head waters of George's creek, George's township, Fayette county, on Monday the 15th day of June last, a brown mare Colt, a year old last spring, a natural trotter, no brand or mark perceivable, large for its age, and had on a yoke when he went away. Whoever takes up said Colt, and secures it so that the owner may get it again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

RANDOLPH FREEMAN.

July 5, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Fallowfield township, Washington county, last summer, a spotted red and white COW, a small piece off the under side of each ear, and the tops of her horns cut off. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HUMPHREY ORR.

July 18, 1795.

Was arrested a certain Robert [illegible] of Westmoreland county, obtained a note of the subscriber for Thirty [illegible] shillings, payable about the [illegible] January 1796, of which Eleven [illegible] shillings is already paid. I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined, for the remainder until compelled by law.

JACOB LUTDZUHSSOR.

July [illegible], 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

HAVE just received a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE, which they are now opening at their stores at M'Kee's Ferry, and Jeffries mill, on Montour's run, and will sell them cheap for cash or country produce. July 18, 1795.

N. B. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Greensburgh, July 1, 1795.

JAMES *Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor, Esq. Benjamin Brice, Fayette county; Rebecca Boggs, care of Robert Galbraith, tavern-keeper; John Barron, Philip Bower, baker; Beareroft Carson, Ligonier Valley; Edward Crossan, care of George Baird, Esq. Samuel Campbell, blacksmith; William Cochran, Jas. Clark, Clark's mill; Butler From, John Forquier, care of Terence Campbell; David Forseman, near fort Legionier; William Frame, care of William Jack, Esq. John Gibson, Long run; John Hudson, Stewart's crossing; James Hill, care of Col. Carnahan; Joseph Johnston, Jacob's creek, Iron works; Benjamin Jones, near Fayette Furnace; John Irwin, Fayette, Crooked Billet; John Miers, South Huntington; Archibald M'Guire, Legionier; John Marshall, Long run; Matthew Montgomery, care of Col. Robert Clark; John M'Dowell, Long run; Mr. Murray, John Nesbitt, Connemogh; John Nicholson, Hannastown; John Orr, care of Joseph Cook, Esq. William Porter; Rostraver, care of John Powers; James Steward, Derry township; Lemuel Stephenson, Fayette; Patrick Sheridan, care of Col Pomeroy; Samuel Toddy, care of Col Charles Campbell; John Walker, Ligonier; John Williamson, care of the Rev. Samuel Porter; Jane Wilson, care of Col. Irwin; Robert Work, miller, Derry township.*

NOTICE.

A LARGE Batteau about 28 feet long, was taken up about nine months ago by Casper Harshman, and neglected to be advertised. The owner by proving property, and paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN SPEIR, Merchant, M'Kee's Ferry. July 21, 1795.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 9th instant, an indented servant girl, named Nancy Rammage, about 12 years of age, brown hair, black eyes, dark skin, a finished scold and liar, and understands the slight of hand almost to perfection; had on and took with her one tow shift and striped linsey petticoat. All persons in this county are forbid harbouring or concealing her, as I am determined to deal with those who do as the law directs. Whoever will deliver the said servant to her master shall receive the generous reward of Four Pence half-penny, and no expences.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Mingo Bottom, Ohio county, July 10, 1795.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS *just received a large and general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *suitable for Spring and Fall, which he will sell low for cash, or short credit.*

He requests all those indebted to him to come and settle off their old accounts.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel. Chopped Rye at 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

Georg Town, 12th May, 1795 6m.

Abner and Jesse Barker,

HAVE *received an extensive assortment of GOODS, of the latest Importation, which they will sell very low for Cash or a short credit.*

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1795.

Mr. CHOVOT,

WATCH MAKER, *from* PARIS

BEGS leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the public in general, that he is just returned from Philadelphia with a neat assortment of the most fashionable Gold and Silver Watches, and a variety of Jewelry, which he will sell reasonably for cash, flour, or whiskey. He will repair all kinds of Clocks, Watches, and broken Jewelry at the shop occupied by James Henry, in Market-street, and he flatters himself that his endeavors to please such as may employ will be satisfactory.

He has also for sale an excellent Horse, fit for saddle or geers.

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living on the Monongahela river, Allegheny county, about three weeks ago, a bright bay Mare, 5 years old, a large mixed star, red and white, shews much of the English blood, 14 hands and an half high, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay for advertising, and take her away, as I have no inclosure to secure her I will not be answerable for her.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

M'Farlane's Ferry, July 15, 1795.

To be sold by public vendue,

at the house of the subscriber, living in the town of Washington, on Thursday the 6th of August next, a large and general assortment of Store Goods, a House and Lot in the main street, south of the Diamond, this house stands in a beautiful situation, and is calculated either for a Store or Tavern; also an excellent tract of land laying on Robinson's run, fork of Wheeling, containing 400 acres, of which about 40 is cleared, there is three cabins in good repair on the land; also a variety of household furniture too tedious to mention; the whole will be sold for cash or country produce. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. Attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

JAMES NEILSON.

July 11, 1795.

Was left some time ago in

the mouth of the Sawmill run, a large Poplar CANOE, not quite finished, and very high in the sides. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement, and take her away.

EPHRAIM JONES.

Low Ferry, July 12, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living on Robinson's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, on the place lately occupied by John Barns, a bay Mare, with a blaze in her face, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable. Also a red Cow, with drooped horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY STURGEON.

July 11, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Ohio, near Georgetown, about the 25th of April last, a flea-bitten grey Horse, 14 hands high, 10 years old, a natural trotter, small sharp ears, no brand, said horse was seen 10 miles on the way towards Devore's ferry, and it is thought some person has concealed him. Whoever brings said horse to the subscriber in the course of five weeks, shall have the above reward, or Two Dollars to the person who informs him where he is, with reasonable expences.

JONATHAN GRANT

Allegheny county, July 6, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Permanent sitting of the 1st and 2d [illegible]

[May 21 and 22.]

INSURRECTION AT PARIS.

Bourdon de l'Oise. WE are on the point of [illegible] ing peace with [illegible] powers. The royalists and the [illegible] excite commotions in order to shew [illegible] powers, that the people are in a state [illegible] discord, and that the authority of the [illegible] vention is despised. The convention [illegible] for the constitution of 93; but they will [illegible] it with the organic laws.

Andre Dumont. I was informed [illegible] at Versailles, that a commotion would [illegible] place at Paris. For some time you [illegible] have perceived that the public opinion [illegible] been missed by every means. Endeav[illegible] were made to elude them. In five communes, in the department of Seine and Oi[illegible] epuriers announced the approaching proc[illegible] mation of Louis XVII. Shew yourse[illegible] firm: It is at the very moment that all [illegible] stacles to the supplying of Paris with pro[illegible] sions are removed, that attempts are [illegible] to prolong the miseries of the people, [illegible] stimulating them to revolt.

Merlin of Douay. The object of the [illegible] surgents is to throw obstacles in the way [illegible] pacification. None but enemies to the [illegible] interests of the republic would persist [illegible] continuance of hostilities; and this fact [illegible] not be denied.

Auguis resigned, and concluded by mo[illegible] ing that the convention should decree, [illegible] no member be permitted to leave the hall.

This proposition was opposed, [illegible] because it was understood to be the [illegible] duty of every individual to remain at his p[illegible] in a moment of danger and difficulty; [illegible] that it was preposterous to enforce a [illegible] actions by a decree.

The order of the day was moved and [illegible] ried.

Laporte, the organ of the committee [illegible] government.—The insurrection from its [illegible] pid accumulation, assumes a more portent[illegible] ous appearance. The following is a de[illegible] which I am directed to submit to you:

1. The committee of Paris is responsible to the republic for any act of violence perpetrated against the national representation.

2. The citizens are collectively and individually enjoined to assemble in arms in the principal rendezvous of their respective sections.

3. Those who fail to repair thither in the space of one hour, are answerable for the consequence.

4. The commandant shall make the appeal nominal, and the description of the delinquentees shall be dispatched to the committee of general security, and the commission of police.

5. Citizens holding situations in the administration of public affairs, or of the executive government, shall be exempted from this regulation.

6. The good citizens are invited to secure the ringleaders of the insurgents—in case of resistance, they may use violence.

7. Any twenty individuals, heading or exciting a mob, are deemed ringleaders.

8. The convention by the present decree does not preclude persons aggrieved from petitioning. All petitions will be received that are agreeable to the forms enjoined by law.

9. Civil and military are directed to promulgate this decree immediately after its adoption.

10. The sitting of the convention is declared permanent, until order and tranquility be restored in the capital.

11. The committees of government are enjoined to make an hourly report on the state of Paris.

The decree being read a second time passed into a law.

Mathieu read a proclamation to the Parisians, inviting them to be calm, and to respect the laws. It was ordered to be printed and stuck up in every part of Paris.

The convention at the same time nominated the deputies Lariviere, Sevestre, Lahaye, Chazal, Porcher, Vitel, Villers, Colin, Bertier, and Genissieux, to go to the different parts of Paris to quiet the minds of the people.

Loud cries were now heard in the environs of the hall. A crowd of women burst into the tribunes, crying out "bread! bread! and the constitution of 1793!" These cries were accompanied with menacing actions to the national convention. The deliberations of the convention were for some time suspended.

POETRY.

To HOPE.

FRIEND of the wretch whose bosom bleeds,
A prey to Anguish and despair,
When tort'ring thought to thought succeeds,
And life is scarcely worth our care,
Oh, hither come, and smile on me,
The helpless child of Misery.

Image how sweet life's early dawn,
And, oh! how sweet youth's rosy hours;
Gaily sported on the lawn,
And rov'd amid my native bow'rs;
But manhood chang'd the scene to glee,
And brought me Woe and Misery.

Ah then, to wan Despair a prey,
Her Sorrow's bitter cup runs o'er
My hateful wastes the parting day;
E'er life itself can charm no more,
In pity come, and smile on me,
The helpless child of Misery.

If I court thine aid in vain,
Slow reluctance guides thine eyes,
Ah then alone can ease my pain,
And hush to peace the rising sigh;
Oh sets the pining captive free,
And gives the balm for Misery.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN M. de Bouille was commandant general of the French West-India islands during the late war, a ship was cast away, one of them, which had on board several Englishmen. These, in a humble situation, supplicated the marquis to spare, and to be made prisoners of war. He returned the general, "The fortune does not make war with the weak. Had you been taken in battle, I should remain his prisoners; but your misfortune. I have ordered you clothes, refreshment—and have directed a vessel got ready, to transport you to the dominions of your king.

CAPTAINS and OFFICERS Commanding Companies in the Militia of Allegheny county, are requested to forward their returns immediately to

WORLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inspector.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1795.

MR. HERBEMONT,

Late Professor in the Pittsburgh Academy,

Begs leave to inform those who are desirous of learning the French Language, that he intends opening a School for that purpose—Those who may wish to be taught it at their own houses.

Information may be had by applying to him at the Academy.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1795.

All persons indebted to LEWIS BOND & Co. are requested to make payment immediately, either to JOHN SPEAR, at M'Kee's town, or EDWARD NICHOLAS, at Jeffries on Mantour's Run.

November 4, 1795.

KUNTZ & WELCH,

Beg leave to inform the public and their friends, that they have commenced the BAKING Business, next door to Mr. John Scull's Store, in Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with Hats of all kinds in the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest prices given for all kinds of furr. They have for Sale, SUGAR, COFFEE, WHISKEY and WINE.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1795.

Nine Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber an Apprentice boy, named ROBERT LATTA, about 17 years of age, well made, fair complexion, has long black hair, very large black eye and grey eyes, has a very lofty walk, short steps, not exceeding four inches, when spoken is very polite, and talks of paying respect to ladies of a superior rank; he is much addicted to drinking spirituous liquors and is a most abandounded liar. I suppose he is gone to Fayette county. Whoever shall take him shall have the above reward, and all charges, paid by

ROBERT GALLOWAY.

Washington county, October 29, 1795.

WHEREAS my wife Margaretta has left my bed and board, and has refused to live with me, I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JACOB KUEMMEL.

Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, October 7, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on which the subscriber now lives, situate in Peters township, Washington county, about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, containing 113 acres and allowance. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a tanyard in good repair, an orchard of 200 trees, and sundry other improvements. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINBIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the 1st of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for leather.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices, viz. at 2s6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 2s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

Georges Township, 12th May, 1795. 6m

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in South Huntington township, Westmoreland county, near Snyder's mill; 13 Hogs, with a piece cut out of each side of the left ear, and a piece off the top of the right ear, they are about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MOMA.

October 13, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Pitt township, a chesnut roan HORSE, 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, much hurt with the saddle, especially on the right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up he had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PINKTON.

October 6, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Washington county, a red Heifer, with a star in her forehead, about 3 years old, marked with a swallow fork and crop. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.

ROBERT WALLACE.

October 10, 1795.

A Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near buttock P. shod all round, some saddle marks, and is short docked, is entered with the subscriber. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL, Woodringer.

October 16, 1795.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

TWO DOLLARS per annum—one-half paid at the time of subscribing—To those whose papers are sent by post, HALF a DOLLAR in addition will be required.—ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every time after one-sixth of a Dollar—those exceeding a square inserted in proportion.

The Printer has established postriders from Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, the Forks of Yough, Uniontown, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fredericktown, the settlements on Muddy creek and Ten Mile, M'Farlane's Ferry, on the Monongahela, &c. Those who incline to become subscribers, shall have their papers delivered punctually.

Payments made to either of the postriders for subscription or advertisements, is binding on the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tuesday night the 29th of September, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 15 hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief if stolen, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only. ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horse is found in my absence from M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of said town, will receive him.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and adjacent parts of Virginia, that he has good reason to expect from England, in all the present month of August, a full assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he intends to sell on very moderate terms.

He has just received in the Dry Good line about

1200 pieces of printed calicoes and cottons
150 pieces of assorted cloth
150 pieces of assorted coatings and duffils
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

30 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto

August 1, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their wholesale and retail Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS and SANDALS, of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes; morocco and leather slippers; mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received

May 1, 1795.

Plain, Grey and Elastic

Stript Coatings, fine Cassimers, and the greatest variety of handsome Prints, for Sale by,

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Hibernia, near Morgan Town, in Virginia, on the evening of the 20th inst. a Negro Man named TOM, very black, well set, large feet, long visage, lisps in his talk. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

MATHIAS HITE.

September 30, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Frederick-town, Maryland; a dark bay MARE, three-quarters blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or sixteen hands high, not branded or docked, a lump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only. JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 29, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst. a black Mare, about 14 years old and about 14 hands high, has had the fistula, blind of the right eye, no brand perceivable, shod round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take hea away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

D

[illegible] when he went [illegible] overalls, a short [illegible] and small [illegible] him sundry [illegible] larly a new [illegible] scarlet waistcoat [illegible] saddle and bridle [illegible] sign Rosecrans [illegible] bending the said [illegible] him to Fort Fr[illegible] in any jail so that [illegible] shall receive the [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

October 21, [illegible]

Came to the [illegible] subscriber living on [illegible] Greensburgh, in [illegible] COW with white [illegible] mark on the near [illegible] chain bell collar. [illegible] fired to come, prove [illegible] charges, and take her [illegible]

EDWARD [illegible]

Westmoreland county, October 14, 1795.

FOR SALE

TWO patented tracts of Land [illegible] ed Land of 400 [illegible] ate in Westmoreland [illegible] ed creek, about 6 miles [illegible] from Green's station [illegible] of the first rate, bounded [illegible] and on one of the tracts a [illegible] seat. Also, a patented tract [illegible] acres, on Puckety creek, [illegible] Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a [illegible] tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run [illegible] miles below Pittsburgh, near the [illegible] For terms apply to the subscriber [illegible] No. 148, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, where he keeps an office for buying and selling Real and Personal Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does business [illegible] of attorney, in the Land Office, in all public offices for settling accounts of officers and soldiers in the late army of the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh [illegible] week of the September [illegible] a dark brown HORSE, about [illegible] old, branded under the mane on the near shoulder with a heart, has had the fistula, from which he is marked. Any person securing the same and informing me shall have the reward. JAMES MORGAN.

Union Town, Fayette county, October 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD

By the subscriber, living on Stony Creek,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, from Pittsburgh, containing [illegible] there is on the premises a grist and saw mill with other improvements, a young orchard, a quantity of good meadow fence. Any person desirous of purchasing may apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN [illegible]

October 20, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Greensburgh, a chesnut coloured horse or 15 hands high, a large star and large spots of white on his off hind foot white, hardly any tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARGARET [illegible]

October 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the subscribers, storekeepers in the town of Pittsburgh, by note or book account, to come and settle the same on or before the third day of November next; in case of neglect every person so neglecting may be assured that their bonds, notes and accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, as no further indulgence will be given.

PATRICK [illegible]

October 2, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street, where Subscriptions at Two Dollars Fifty Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.

…inent principle of a free … people to express this … called the calling the pea… approbation the President's … impartial neutrality, and … persons who were desir… to this meeting, were … who called the town … occasion. That if the peo… to *approbate*, they now … to *disapprobate*—more el… an instrument of that … it was ratified, it could … the legislature, which was … the people had in case of … disapproved by them—… no doubt but that the opini… on this subject, would be … the President; for as he acted … interest, he could not be dis… expressing their sentiments … a question.

… observed, that if that meet… altogether unconstitutional, it … like an attempt to con… the executive; it would … he allowed the expression) be … the senate."

… reply, said that the observa… gentleman was not strictly true. … the proceedings of this town … the senate?" Will not the … next Congress assemble as … notwithstanding the meeting of this … were elected by the people, … not be broken by them—But, says … (still an expression that would … honor of Cicero) I fear that if the … of that gentleman prevails, it will … PEOPLE."

… was made to read the treaty, … observed that as it had been so … read by the citizens, it would be … day of the business. The subject … accordingly considered at large, and … the articles were observed on, and … to the satisfaction of the audience, … it was ruinous and destructive to the … rights and interests of this coun…

… motion was then called for, and put … moderator, whether the citizens of … town approved of the treaty? Not a … hand appeared in favor of it! But … the negative was called for, a cloud of … hands were displayed in the hall. … spirit and order of the meeting was as … ever appeared on any former inter…

… Hon. Judge Dallas, Judge Tudor, … Cooper, and Mr. Rush, spoke in terms … disapprobation and decidedly against the … and of the propriety of the meeting. … there seemed but one mind on the … —unanimity prevailed in condemning … treaty in all its parts. The only question … the right of acting, and this was the ob… of but ONE MAN. But the people … themselves degraded in the suggestion, … spurned with a manly indignity at the … of a sentiment agitated during our … against the arbitrary measures of … the Third.

… committee of 15 gentlemen were ap… to report the reasons in writing, … led to the disapprobation of the treaty, …

Charles Jarvis, Thomas Dawes, William … Benjamin Austin, jun. William Little, … Wallis, Wm. Cooper, Nathaniel Fel… Samuel Breck, Stephen Gorham, John … Morton, Wm. Eustis, George … Blake, jun.

… Town Meeting was accordingly ad… till Monday (THIS DAY) at 10 …

FREDERICKSBURG.

July 18.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

… fowl of an extraordinary appearance … lately killed & caught, near … plantation of Mr. James Benson, in Staf… county. Its height from the feet to the … of the beak measures four feet two inches. … appearance stately and erect, the breast … along out with very soft and white feathers, … three inches long. The beak, which … and an half inches in length, measures … thickness; a little below the eyes. The … white, until towards the middle, then … into a sort of azure colour, jut out at … considerably above the beak, which … white. The hinder part of the … white, with a round black spot. The … of a brown colour, resembling that of a … The ear on each side about a quar… an inch round. The tongue extreme… has no teeth, but a very sharp bone … side of its mouth, which cuts amaz… Its legs are of a speckled colour.—… quite covered with down. Its … has been chiefly salt herrings. No per… who has as yet seen it, can possibly dis… what species it is, or from whence it …

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

… drank on the fourth of July, … of the United States to the o… appears one common sentiment … pointed disapprobation of the … concluded by Mr. Jay with the … Britain. This opinion is … by a few factious or designing … those venerable patriots who … with its rabid dreadful forms in … the guardian spirit of…

…times and their hand in "the times that tried men's souls," and who first established this country to independence, and its parts inviolable, should, therefore, the President affix his signature to the treaty, [illegible] AT LAST foment much discontent amongst the citizens of America: God grant it may not be the means of precipitating us into a war with the French nation, our dearest and most important ally.

[N. J. Journal.

The facetious PETER PINDAR, *though for a long time apparently asleep, is not dead. He has lately commenced an attack against the* HAIR POWDER ACT, *in a "* PLAINTIVE EPISTLE to *Mr.* PITT," *to which the following is the* MOTTO:

"Yet if resolv'd to worry Wigs and Hair,
And Herod-like, our little children spare;
Say (for methinks the land has much to dread)
How long in safety may we wear the head?"

From the EASTERN STAR.

The CAUSE and REMEDY for SMUTTY WHEAT.

THE cause of smutty wheat is simply this, that every grain of sound wheat which the dust of smutty touches and adheres to, is hereby caused to produce the noxious quality, the next harvest, unless some means are used previous to its being sowed, sufficient to cleanse it from the contaminating influence of smut. An effectual remedy is hereby proposed, which is the result of the following investigation.

An inhabitant of Vassalborough, the last spring took about a pint of good sound, clean wheat, to which he put about half a gill of smutty wheat, rubbed it among the clean wheat, till the grains of the smut were broken; after which he took one half and washed in a pail full of water, shifting the water five or six times, rubbing and washing the grain until all appearance of smut was gone: After drying it, he divided it into six equal parcels; the other half of the wheat not washed was likewise divided into six equal parts, and conveyed to six different counties, and at each place sowed in a row about 12 inches from the washed wheat and produced at each place, by far the greater part smutty wheat—and the washed wheat at each place produced all good, clean, sound wheat. He is clear in the opinion, that the dust of the smutty wheat causes smutty wheat, which, to prevent, requires much care & attention. He is fully convinced, that sowing wheat where smutty wheat grew, the preceding year, or manure from any barn yard where smutty wheat was threshed or winnowed, or putting clean wheat into a place or bag that hath had smutty wheat in them, are causes sufficient to impregnate the good wheat with the noxious quality of smut.

He has no doubt, that if all seed wheat was taken from the head of the wheat when winnowed (which is much the best for the seed) and well washed in five or six different waters, putting a small quantity of wheat in a large quantity of water, rubbing and stirring the wheat while in the water, and skims off all the filth which arises, & observing the precautions respecting manure, &c. that in a few years smutty wheat would not be seen in this land: But in the present state of things smutty wheat may be considered as a heavy tax, which our own carelessness annually assesses upon ourselves. Notwithstanding he is clearly convinced that water is sufficient to cleanse wheat from smut, where proper care and pains are used, yet fearing that some who may undertake to wash their grain, may be too superficial and indifferent, the subscriber recommends, that after washing the wheat thoroughly, it be spread on a coarse floor, and three or four quarts of dry lime be sifted into each bushel of wheat, and if no lime, double the quantity of good ashes; and after being well stirred together, let it lay in a heap 30 or 40 hours before it is sowed, which practice of procuring seed from the cleanest of wheat, will without doubt banish smutty wheat from our land.

A Friend to Agriculture.

Pittsburgh, August 1.

Our accounts from Presqu'isle state, that the Commissioners had delayed fifteen days waiting for Col. Rochefontaine, the engineer, in order to fix on the ground for the United States, but that they had determined on beginning to lay out the lots the day after the date of our accounts.

The Commissioners will proceed from Presqu'isle to Conawango, and as they have been detained so long, it will be late in the season before they will be able to complete the whole of the business.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING BRICK.

The ingenious Mr. Kisley, of New-York, (formerly of New-England) has invented a method of making Brick on a plan entirely new, and which promises to be of great public utility, as it does not require one-tenth of the manual labor which the present mode does—The tredding out the clay and moulding the brick by hand are entirely exploded. We do not know the exact process, but are assured, that the clay is prepared, and 13,000 brick made in a day, with the assistance of only one man and a few boys to carry the brick. A gentleman in Hartford (Connecticut) has purchased of Mr. Kisley, a right of using this invention in this city, and is now carrying on the business to great extent.

☞ *The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet on Monday Evening next, at 5 o'clock, at Mr. Pollet Bouvit's Tavern.*

July 31, 1795.

☞ *The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to meet on Monday Evening next, at their usual time and place.*

By order,
JAMES B. CLOW, Sec'y.

July 31, 1795.

[*The following Petition is handed about in the State of New-Jersey.*]

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States of America.*

The Petition and Remonstrance of the subscribers Citizens of the State of New-Jersey,

HUMBLY SHEW,

That your petitioners, sincerely attached to the interests of their country, have read with attention the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, entered into at London, on the 19th day of November last, which it appears hath been in part assented to by two-thirds of the Senate: and upon due consideration (without troubling you with a detail of particular objections) would beg leave most respectfully to suggest, as our opinion, that the said treaty does not afford to the citizens of these states such terms as they ought to accept; and that, if finally ratified, it will be a source of many disadvantages to the commerce, agriculture, and national prosperity of the Union, and of great discontent and uneasiness in the minds of the citizens thereof. In addition to this opinion (which your petitioners believe to be the prevailing sentiments of the citizens of New-Jersey, and, as far as information has reached us, of the United States at large) a sincere respect and esteem for you, flowing from a recollection of numerous and eminent services, which gratitude hath indelibly engraven on our hearts, renders it a duty incumbent on us to represent the same for your information, lest our silence on the occasion might be construed into an approbation of the said treaty.

We therefore pray that, so far as the same may be consistent with that discretion which we conceive is entirely vested in you by the constitution, your sanction may be withheld, until more equitable terms are acceded to by the court of Great Britain.

Fifteen Shillings Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen a Bay* MARE, *about 14 hands high, 4 years old, hind feet white, branded on the near side of the neck with the letter* U. *It is supposed she is somewhere in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Mare to the subscriber.*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1795.

PRIVATE SALE.

A HOUSE *and some valuable* LOTS *in Pittsburgh; also Two Tracts of* LAND *unimproved, one at the river, the upper end of Sawickly bottom, the property of the Rev. Samuel Barr. For terms apply to*

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the west side of the Monongahela river, about two weeks ago, a bright bay gelding, about 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, some white in his face, and two white feet, and a bay mare 13 hands and an half high, 6 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star. Whoever secures the above Horses so that the owner gets them again shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either and reasonable charges paid by*

GEORGE THOMPSON.

June 26, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

From the (New-York)

…Citizen Greenleaf …

IT is certainly put … ruffing the articles of the … some quid nunc, in contempt of … of the Senate in making … disclosed) to set out by laying … its mischiefs upon the … whose ignorance or … them. It is a most unwarrantable … that because a treaty is … envoy, he personally becomes … its contents; he may have … cise instructions, or, he may … furnished with the necessary … his employers. I am satisfied … has been the case in the present … that through the hurry in which … was sent off, the secretary … with him with a copy of the … the United States, for it is … he had it with him, that the … the first article (which … Congress the right "to … racies and felonies committed on … seas, and offences against the law … should have been treated with … contempt. If I understood that … constitution, and the 21st article of … ty I can see nothing more … by the first the Congress are to … and by the last the Envoy … with the help of lord Grenville, … tried friend to America, Harry … defined it at once, and contented … American entering into the French … may be hung as a pirate. I say … vice, because the wary Scotch … been too cunning for the open … envoy, and has so framed the … the preamble applies to the land … well as its conclusion does to the … what legal idea this hanging up … trymen may be reconciled, I do not … My only object is to exempt the … the blame. 'Tis true he had taken … to support the constitution of the U… but then he had not taken an oath … ber all its provisions; besides, the … taken as Chief Justice, and the appoint… of envoy having annihilated … must of course have annihilated all … gations; the mischiefs, therefore, … will arise from the collision of … and treaty, result wholly from … ligence, in not furnishing the envoy … copy of the constitution, and … ing at rulers, who having great … them can at which every … may get out of the difficulty … they did furnish him with … on his way to the ship, being surrou… too many enemies to the constitution … of them must have picked his pocket …

IMPARTIAL

By the MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

TREATY.—TOWN MEETING.

At a general and numerous meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia assembled at the State House on Thursday the 23d inst. in pursuance of a previous public notification

Dr. William Shippen, jun. in the chair, the following Resolutions were proposed, considered and UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

1. Resolved, That it is the constitutional right and patriotic duty of the Citizens of the United States, to express on every important occasion, the public sense of public measures.

2. Resolved, That it is peculiarly the duty of the citizens to express the public sense upon an instrument so novel, and so momentous as the Treaty with Great Britain lately projected between lord Grenville and Mr. Jay; affecting all the political interests and national ties of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia *in judgment and in feeling* disapprove the Treaty, and are desirous, as far as their influence extends, to prevent its becoming the supreme law of the land.

4. Resolved, That the following citizens shall constitute a committee to prepare and report a memorial, addressed to the President of the United States, respectfully but forcibly conveying the sentiments of the city of Philadelphia, on this important occasion.

Committee.—Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice, Pettit, Jared Ingersoll, William Shippen, jun. A. J. Dallas, John Swanwick, Moses Levy, Thomas Lee Shippen, Stephen Girard, Alexander M'Clenachan, Abraham Coates, [illegible] Muhlenberg, John Hunn, John Barnes, William Coates.

Resolved, That the citizens now assembled will adjourn to meet again at the State house at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of their committee.

By order of the meeting,

(Signed) WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Pittsburgh, August 1.

The [illegible] of the citizens of the United States [illegible] ing held in Town-meetings from one end of the other, to express…

A new tumult arose in the tribunes, particularly those on the left side of the hall.

Andre Dumont took the chair—I declare that I will die at my post rather than suffer the national representation to be outraged; and that if silence is not kept in the tribunes on the left, I will order them to be cleared

The tumult recommenced in these tribunes.

Louvet—It is impossible but that the number of good citizens in the tribunes should not be greater than the number of the disaffected. The representatives of twenty five millions of people are here, and must not suffer themselves to be dictated to by fifty wretches. It is proved that the national representation has been outraged. I move that the good citizens point out the bad, and drive them from the tribunes.

The assembly rose in a mass, and applauded the speech of Louvet.

The tribunes on the left continued to pour forth imprecations upon the national convention.

The President—In the name of the French people, the commandant of the armed force is to clear the left tribunes. [Fresh tumults in those tribunes. Several of the persons, however, terrified by the order, left the tribunes with great haste. Others entered them, and renewed the tumult

General Fox was appointed commandant of the armed force. He took an oath before he left the convention, that he would enforce the respect due to the convention.

A loud noise was heard at the gate of the pavillion de l'Unite; general Fox cried out to several armed citizens, who were stationed at it, "Guard the gate, and shed every drop of blood, if necessary, in defence of the national representation." The armed citizens drove the people from the door.

Dentzel announced, that divers battalions surrounded the national convention, eager to defend, and, if necessary, to die for the deputies.

The general, accompanied by his aids de camp and several fusileers, intimated the order to the left tribunes. The persons in them resisted. After half an hour's combat, the tribunes were cleared.

A loud noise was now heard on the outside of the hall. The insurgents had got possession of the hall of the convention. Attempts were made to penetrate into the hall. Some veteran soldiers defended the doors, and repelled the besiegers.

Boissy d'Anglas took the chair—I announce to the convention, that the factions have been defeated. Order is re-established, and one of the chiefs arrested. (Applause.)

For half an hour every thing was tranquil. At the expiration of that period the insurgents returned to the attack of the gate of the pavillion of unity. The passages into the hall were filled with the insurgents—Cries were heard from all parts of—*To arms!*

A numerous detachment of gendarmes ranged themselves in front of the benches to defend the deputies. Other gendarmes advanced against the insurgents. Swords were drawn on both sides, and the gendarmes charged with bayonets. The insurgents were repulsed, and two of the leaders seized and dragged into the hall; the deputies ordered them not to be hurt. They were searched, and in the pocket of one was found a large loaf of bread.

The President—The disaffected have been defeated. (Applause.)

Fresh cries were heard of—march, hoist your arms.

Anguis, in the dress of a deputy, entered the hall, sword in hand, and marched at the head of the armed force, the troops filed off before the convention, and immediately proceeded to repel a new attack.

Anguis—The sanctuary of the laws has been violated, but you are at your post. I move that you instantly decree an address to the citizens.

President—That has been done.

The two leaders taken prisoners were ordered to be carried before the committee of general safety.

President—I announce to the assembly that five individuals, who have been taken, have been carried before the committee, and that one of them who demanded bread, had bread in his pocket.

Courtois, in the name of the committee of general safety, proposed that the deputy Delmas should have the direction of the armed force of Paris. Decreed.

The tumult began again at the gate de l'Unity, one of the insurgents was dragged into the hall, and afterwards sent to the committee of general safety.

Dusseaux—Several of my colleagues have admired the firmness of the foreign ambassadors. They have not quitted the tribune during this scandalous scene. They have braved the same dangers that we have. I move that honorable mention be made of their conduct. Decreed.

Garnier de l'Aube—Thanks to the wisdom of the measures adopted by our committees and to the courage of the brave Parisians; the first of Prairial will, like the 12th of Germinal, be advantageous to the republic; but the scarcity is a terrible arm, of which the enemies of the revolution make use to excite commotions. They have succeeded in Paris, and they hope to succeed in the departments. Already have several been punished: I move that you give a proof of your constant solicitude for the people, by ordering the committee to dispatch extraordinary couriers to our colleagues, who are taking care of the supplies of provisions, in order to inform them what has happened, and to direct them to fortify the citizens against the efforts of malevolence. Decreed.

Fresh cries were heard of to arms! to arms! bayonets and swords clashed against each other at the door. A conflict took place—detachments of the armed force traversed the hall, three guns were fired; a great croud entered the hall.

A citizen snatched off the hat of one of those men upon which was written in chalk —"Bread, and the constitution of 1793!" Immediately the mob assailed the person who had taken the hat off with sabres. He flew towards the tribune, but before he had reached it a musket was fired at him, and he fell by the side of the president. The representative of the people, Ferrand, ran to his assistance, but he also fell under repeated strokes of pikes and sabres, He endeavored to save himself, but was killed in one of the corridors. His head was brought into the convention carried upon a pike.

Boissy, who presided, remained firm, immoveable amidst the tumult which still continued ro encrease. A drum was heard to beat, and immediately there entered an immense number of armed men marching in regular order, and filling the whole hall. A petitioner, in the dress of a cannoneer, read the paper which we have given at the beginning of this sitting. He was often interrupted by the acclamations of the immense multitude which filled and surrounded the hall.

It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon—The convention resembled more a camp of armed men than an assembly of legislators. Few of the deputies remained. However, Romme obtained a moment of silence, and said, "I demand the release of such persons as have been arrested since the 9th Thermidor. Since that day there are the best patriots who have been imprisoned. I also demand the release of Duhem, Lecointre, and other deputies arrested on the 12th Germinal; and that dominiliary visits shall be made to know what provisions each individual has in his house."

Duroi. I demand the repeal of the law of the 5th Ventose, which struck the patriots under the name of terrorists, as also that of the 21st Germinal, which orders them to be disarmed.

Goujon. I demand the recall of the representatives of the people upon mission, that extraordinary couriers be instantly dispatched to the armies and the departments.

Duquesnoi. I demand that the committee of general security be renewed, and that the members who now compose it be arrested. I also move that the civil committees of Paris be renewed.

Bourbotes. I demand the arrest of those journalists who poison the public mind, who attempt each day to vilify and degrade the most energetic representatives of the people. I likewise demand that Cambon, Thuriot, and other deputies who have escaped from the decree of arrest be reinstated, and that all the public functionaries, named since the 12th Thermidor, be dismissed.

Each of these propositions were received with enthusiasm by the multitude, and the few deputies who remained threw up their hats as a signal of adhesion.

Le Gendre and de la Croix appeared at the tribune in the name of the committees. They were received with hisses and other insult, and were forced to retire without being permitted to speak Several voices demanded that Bourbotte, Prieur de la Marne, Duroi, Duquesnoi, and several other deputies who were named should instantly compose an extraordinary commission to put in execution the measures which had been decreed, and to take every step required in the present crisis. The proposition was adopted.

Soubrany—I invite those of my colleagues who have just been named to form this commission instantly to assemble and to take the measures to prevent the tyrants from bringing about another 12th Germinal against the patriots.

Duroi and his colleagues rose and said—"We will fulfil our functions with the purest sansculottism." They instantly departed, but were met by an armed detachment headed by Legendre. A combat began, Duroi's partisans were at first put to flight: but returning to the charge, they obtained a momentary success. Bourbotte and Peyssard flew to the tribune crying out victory! victory! In the mean time a noise of marching was heard, and a crowd of citizens, among whom were seen many of the military, entered the hall exclaiming "Long live the convention! Down with the factious! Down with the Jacobins!" It was instantly declared, that if those who filled the hall, and prevented all legal deliberation did not immediately retire, force should be used against them.

The multitude, frighteped by this menace escaped in disorder by the windows.

Bourdon de l'Oise, when silence was restored, demanded the repeal of the pretended decrees which were torn from them by violence. Long live the convention! exclaimed the patriots who had just saved it.

Legendre.—I propose that it be declared to the good citizens of Paris, that the convention resumes its functions.

The President.—(To the citizens who had saved the convention)

"Brave citizens, who have thus rallied round the convention, you have contributed largely indeed to the glory of the day. The national convention offers you its tribute of gratitude, and invites you to retire to your posts at your respective battalions." They immediately retired.

Anguis—This day was to be the tomb of liberty, but the villains covered with the cloak of patriotism, have been unmasked.—Avenge the crimes of this day. The blackest deeds have been committed I move that all those who have any discoveries to make, respecting the monsters, be invited to communicate them.

De Fermont—The moment is come when the convention ought to shew itself in the majestic attitude of the people whom it represent. It must be put out of the power of the villains who have misled the citizens to repeat such horrid scenes. Let all my colleagues denounce what you know of their authors. It is a civic duty.

Legendre—I propose that you should declare, that what has passed since the decree of this morning is not an act of yours, but the act of a set of men under a paroxism of delution and passion.

Several voices—The votes have not been properly collected.

Pierret called upon Duroi to declare, whether he thought, when he prevailed upon the few members then present to deliberate, that the convention was free.

Thibaudot—Great God! what must be the nature of the decrees that are passed in the midst of slaughter, pillage and civil commotions! The convention has enacted nothing, its deliberative functions were suspended, it existed not, it was sunk under the weight of oppression. Under these circumstances, to give efficacy to acts, which were not the spontaneous will of an unbiassed assembly, is a mockery of legislation. I beg now to advert, though reluctantly, to a reflection which gives me infinite pain.

There can be no hopes of reconciliation between the majority of the convention and a factious and turbulent minority Now that the sword is drawn, now that the scabbard is thrown away, let us join heart and hand for the restoration of tranquility. I propose the apprehension of those orators, who, violating the most sacred of all duties, endeavor to procure the favor of a few deluded individuals, for the purpose of carrying their own iniquitous designs into effect, and subverting the liberties of the collective body of the people.

Here Romme was named as a fit person to be put under arrest. The order of the day proposed by Thibaudot was decreed, on the grounds that the convention was under coercion.

Put it to vote exclaimed several members.

Bourdon of Oise—It is Peyssard ci-devant noble and Capet's guard, who is the author of all that has happened.

Lahaye named Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroi, and Prieur of Marne, as the four dictators who were to supersede the committee of general safety.

Freron—Do you not remember, that on the 12th of Germinal, the ringleaders apprehended escaped. I demand that immediate measures be adopted to prevent the escape of the guilty.

Tallien—I point to your observation the head of our unfortunate colleague, assassinated by the monsters now under discussion.—When you see this portrait, which of you will believe that arrests have been sufficiently numerous? I move that it be referred to your committees of government to propose some instant expedient, for the sun of Liberty must not rise again upon their existence.

Bourdon of Oise—Prieur of Marne is the only person who has been named; but he has not said with the rest, that though they should be banished or perish, they would execute the wishes of those cannibals, who came to assassinate Ferrand.

MAY 25.

Laporte, in the name of the united committees, says, "the boldness of the factious is such, that every act of lenity on your part is a crime—your committees charge me, says he, to present you with this decree:

The National Convention, considering that the malcontents of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine have, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of this month, marched against the national representatives, and pointed their cannon against them; that they threaten to proceed to still further excesses; that a national representative has been assassinated by them; that this assassin condemned to death, has been rescued by force from the place where his punishment ought to have been inflicted.

DECREE,

I. That the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine shall deliver up the assassins of the representative Ferrand, and particularly him who was yesterday rescued from the sword of the law.

II. They shall be required to deliver up their cannon.

III. In case of refusal, the Fauxbourg St. Antoine shall be declared in a state of rebellion, and all the sections shall march against it, and from that time the distribution of articles of subsistence shall not take place in that Fauxbourg.

IV. This decree shall be printed, published and proclaimed all over Paris.

The committee of government shall be charged with the execution of the present decree.

The proposal is adopted unanimously midst the loudest applause.

Commissioners follow the decree to the sections then who may be found in public places shall be immediately required to return home on pain of arrest.

Claufel and Dumont proposed the adoption of a military commission, which shall be immediately organized. Every person discovered as a false patrole, or deserting the troops shall be instantly shot. Decreed.

LONDON, *May* 25.

A letter from Paris of the 5th inst. says, that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, after a short stay at the Isle of Oleron, had sailed for Cayenne in South-America.

The declaration of his Imperial majesty as chief of the empire, professing a disposition of entering into a negociation with the French republic, has much attracted the public attention. But it seems, and is obvious, that his majesty, in making this intimation to the diet at Ratisbon, had nothing further in view than to render nugatory the mediation offered by the king of Prussia to prevent any partial treaty being entered into through him, with France, which might tend to dislocate the grand German confederacy; to place his Imperial majesty at the head of those German states which wish to treat for peace; and to accelerate or retard the negociations according to his own interests as a sovereign prince. The declaration was sent from Vienna on the 22d of April and delivered to the diet of Ratisbon on the 4th of May Twelve days after, his majesty having maturely weighed his own relative situation, and also the dispatches sent from our court, accepts of a loan of 4,800,cool. and binds himself to continue the war against France. The prospect of peace is therefore, we conceive, as distant as ever.

May 29. It was yesterday currently reported in the city, that considerable disturbances had taken place at Amsterdam, in consequence of the declaration of war by Holland against this country.

On Wednesday night ministers received accounts from Paris of the 25th inst. A paper of that date states, that the principal authors and abettors of the late attack upon the convention, having taken shelter in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, one of the nurseries of insurrection since the commencement of the revolution, an armed force of 50,000 men was drawn round this Fauxbourg to prevent escape, and the inhabitants compelled to deliver up all those against whom the committees had informations, who were tried, condemned and executed.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, *July* 13.

TOWN MEETING on the TREATY.

The Commercial Treaty between the U. States and the British nation, as agreed on by Mr. Jay, having been made public by Mr. Mason, one of the Senators from Virginia—the citizens of this town, after having perused the same, and finding that the commerce of this country and almost every privilege as a free, sovereign and independent nation had been surrendered to the British, could not refrain from expressing their disapprobation of the instrument. A petition has been handed to the selectmen, signed by a number of respectable and independent citizens, requesting them to call a meeting to know the sentiments of the inhabitants on this important question.

On Friday last the citizens accordingly assembled—consisting of about 1500 persons. The merchants, tradesmen, and other citizens, formed the assembly, and after choosing the Hon. THOMAS DAWES for Moderator, they proceeded to consider the subject on which they were called together.

After reading the petition, Dr. Jarvis opened the meeting, by observing that the crisis was important—that the happiness & future tranquility of this country were in a great measure hazarded on the principles involved in the treaty—If that was ratified, the commerce of the United States must eventually fall a sacrifice to the embarrassments of the British—That no reciprocity was contemplated in any article, and that it was an insidious plan on the part of the British to injure our allies the French, and might involve this country in a war with that powerful republic. The Doctor repeatedly paused and called on the citizens to shew in what instance the United States could be benefited by the adoption?

At length he was answered by Mr. J. Hall, who did not pretend to vindicate any part of the treaty, but only observed as to the propriety of the town acting on the subject—That we had constituted the respective departments of government, and that it was our duty to suppose that they had acted from the best evidence before them, for the interest of the United States.

Drs Jarvis and Mr. J. Blake, jun. replied to his objections, by advocating the right of the people, more especially of a town in their corporate capacity, to assemble to express their sentiments on all matters in which their interest was concerned—that by the constitution this privilege was allowed them,